

AUBURN PRISONERS BURN JAIL, BATTLE GUARDS; GIVEN CHOICE TO SURRENDER OR BURN ALIVE

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS
For a Workers-Farmers Government
To Organize the Unorganized
Against Imperialist War
For the 40-Hour Week

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY
EDITION

Vol. VI, No. 122

Published daily except Sunday by The Communist Publishing Company, Inc., 25-25 Union Square, New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1929

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$5.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

Price 3 Cents

TRIAL TO LEGALLY LYNCH 15 WORKERS STARTS TODAY; REPRESENTATIVES OF 55 MILLS AT BESSEMER MEET

Imperialists' White Guards Abuse Soviet Workers in Manchuria

FRISCO WORKERS DENOUNCE CHIANG AT HIS CONSULATE; MANY AUGUST FIRST MEETINGS

2 Days of Demonstrations in Shanghai as China Workers Prepare for Defense of U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 28.—Reports have arrived from Khabarovsk of the increased activity of the White Guard Russians organized in bands and operating along the lines of the Chinese Eastern Railway. They are raiding Soviet Union U. S. S. R. territory in spite of threats by the White Guardists government's police.

CHINA WORKERS IN NEW YORK IN DEMONSTRATION

Anti-Imperial Speakers Hit Warlords

Over 500 workers, most of them Chinese, attended the demonstration held yesterday afternoon at 2 p. m. in Mott St., in defense of the Soviet Union, against the Nationalist government, the tools of the imperialist powers. The demonstration was held under the auspices of the New York Branch of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League (U. S. S. R. Section). Placards in English and Chinese denounced the Nationalist government of imperialism, called for the defense of the Soviet Union, and attacked American imperialism.

Chiang's Gang Out.
The speakers were continually interrupted by cries from a band of Kuomintang hangers-on, especially when they condemned the Kuomintang as "the running dogs of imperialism."

The speakers against the Kuomintang were Y. F. Hsu, of the Workers' and Peasants' Revolution in China; H. T. Liu, acting national secretary of the Chinese Students' Alliance; James Mo, Communist U. S. S. R. Section; and I. Zimmerman, New York Branch of the League. Ida Rothstein, of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, acted as chairman.

Simons stressed the participation of American imperialism in this attack upon the Soviet Union and the necessity of building the All-American Anti-Imperialist League as a weapon against imperialism, and for defense of the Soviet Union.

Auburn Prison Burns; Women Men in Battle

BULLETIN.
AUBURN, N. Y., July 28.—Auburn Prison, one of the largest penal institutions in New York, was almost destroyed tonight by fire.

Corralled between two burning buildings the desperately fighting prisoners were given their choice of surrendering or being left to burn alive. All who emerged without their hands above their heads were shot down.

One of the groups of rebel prisoners is barricaded in one of the prison shops.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 28.—One week after 1,300 Danemora prisoners revolted in a desperate struggle against intolerable conditions, several thousand men and women crammed into Auburn jail yesterday afternoon set fire to the buildings and were still battling besieging state troopers and prison guards at a late hour last night.

Six to ten prisoners are reported to have escaped during the fierce battle and at least two are believed to have reached places of safety temporarily out of reach of their pursuers.

Warden E. S. Jennings and a number of guards are believed to have been killed.

(Continued on Page Five)

I.L.G.W.U. THUGS SHOOT UP SHOP

Big Dress Mass Meet Tomorrow Night

"Gorilla" in the hire of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, the company union of the manufacturers, Saturday morning invaded the shop of the Style-Made Cloak Co., 241 W. 87th St., for the purpose of making an attack on the workers there. The shop is affiliated with the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

The program of the right wing hangers-on, however, for, unlike the practice in the Associated Shops of the I. L. G. W., the workers there. The shop is affiliated with the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

Arriving guns in hand, at the shop the Schlesinger underworld "boys" found a cutter of Dubinsky's local who was placed there only a few days ago after the Industrial Union, for various reasons, had failed to send a sufficient number of cutters to the shop.

Dubinsky's cutter arrived for work on Saturday and the strong-armed, under the impression that he was a member of the Industrial Union, fell upon him and beat him.

(Continued on Page Five)

TO ALL PARTY MEMBERS

Nine Communists and workers were sent to jail of from two to five days because their militancy in the demonstration before the Chinese Consulate.

Scores of others took off from work a full day or a half day in order to participate in the demonstration.

These are times when the party and every member is tested.

These are times when we must be ready for any and all work at a moment's notice.

These are times when no sacrifice is big enough for a Communist.

Surely there is not a Communist who if faced with the alternative of giving a week's pay or see the Daily Worker suspended, would not borrow the money and bring it to the party to assure the existence of the Daily Worker.

And yet the situation is so serious that the Daily Worker did not appear one issue and every day it is only with the greatest difficulty that the Daily appears.

At no time do we feel certain that we can win against great odds.

No Communist paper can exist without the greatest sacrifice on the part of its readers and supporters.

Surely it is not asking too much of every Communist to give a day's pay.

Only 2000 members have responded to the call so far!

How about the other eight to ten thousand?

We know that they must support the Gastonia defense and other work.

We know that that many are unemployed.

But every Communist must realize that by failing to support the party he is hindering the mobilization of the masses in the struggle against American imperialism.

Every Communist must answer by responding immediately with a full day's pay.

Every Communist must set an example to the rest of the working class how to support the party and the Daily Worker.

FOOD WORKERS BACK RED DAY

Gained 2,000 Members During Strike

A resolution calling upon the food workers and all other workers of New York to answer the call for the strike and demonstration at 4 o'clock on Red Day, Thursday, August 1, was adopted at an enthusiastic meeting of the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Union held Friday evening in the headquarters of the organization, 133 West 51st St.

Resolutions were also passed thanking the Workers International Relief, International Labor Defense, United Council of Working Women and the Amalgamated Food Workers Union, the parent organization for the union, for its assistance during the recent strike.

Over 300 members were present at the meeting, which was the first of its kind since the cafeteria strike began on March 4. Officials of the (Continued on Page Five)

Red Front Leads In Big Red Aid Parade; Police Attack Fails

BERLIN (By Mail).—Last Sunday an International Red Aid meeting took place in Mannheim. A procession marched through the town with uniformed Red Front-fighters in closed ranks and with uniformed groups of the Swiss Workers' Defense League. All the efforts of the police to arrest the uniformed demonstrators were countered by an energetic resistance of the demonstrators.

Only after the concentration of strong forces of the police was the demonstration broken up, the uniformed Red Front-fighters arrested and the Swiss comrades sent over the frontier. Immediately afterwards a second procession was formed twice as strong as the first and marched to the local authorities and demanded the immediate release of the arrested Red Front-fighters. Their demands were granted.

TWO SEAMEN ARE BADLY CLUBBED BY "INSTITUTE"

2,000 Assemble Before Holy Flop House to Voice Indignation

'Robbed Us For Years' L.L.D. Defends Victims in Night Court

The Seamen's Institute, that offspring of "missionary enterprise" against the seamen, a hotel where seamen are soaked for their rooms and abused when they do not take any scab job that comes along, committed the latest of its outrages last night.

Two seamen, barred from the institution for some reason, early in the evening, sought to enter, and on being spotted by the Seamen's Institute guard, were brutally clubbed and nearly killed. One man was so badly beaten over the head that he was drenched with his own blood, and at first was thought to have been killed. The other was also badly injured.

The names of the men beaten are William Barnhart and Walter McDonald. They were taken to the 54th Street Magistrate's Court and charged with disorderly conduct. Their case was put over to August 30, in the First Criminal Court.

The magistrate's court was filled with angry seamen who demanded release of the arrested men, and would not leave until it was announced that bail had been set at \$500, which the L. L. D. is trying to raise.

The attack started when a plain clothes man hired by the Seamen's Institute tried to throw out a seaman whom he said "had made trouble there." He punched the man and a fight started. The institute's uniformed policeman then went into the office and got two beat up the first man and the man who was with him.

Instead of taking the murderous guard to prison, the police dragged these two workers off to night court.

Huge Meeting Starts.

Several seamen witnesses of the assault protested, and in a short time a huge meeting was in process, amounting to about 2,000 workers. Many of those present had been insulted and mistreated in the past by the officials of the institute, and feeling ran high against the "saintly" institution.

Many speakers arose from amongst the crowd to denounce the actions of the bosses, the Seamen's Institute, which regards a seaman as merely so much raw material, out of which by threats, force, and pious religious bunk, by taking advantage of his frequent periods of (Continued on Page Five)

23 Workers Slated for Gastonia Trial Today

The 15 Gastonia strikers and organizers now in Gaston County Jail and scheduled for trial today on charges of murder, conspiracy to commit murder and secret assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder, are:

Fred Beal, Louis McLaughlin, Amy Schechter, William McGinnis, Vera Bush, George Carter, Sophie Melvin, K. O. Byers, Joseph Harrison, I. C. Heffner, Robert Allen, Russell Knight, N. F. Gibbons, K. Y. Hendricks and Delmar Hampton.

The eight now out on bonds, also held for trial today, on charges of secret assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder, are:

Ernest Martin, Clarence Townsend, D. F. McDonald, Robert Altoff, C. M. Dell, Clarence Miller, Walter Lloyd and J. R. Pittman.

To assist in their defense, rush funds and resolutions to International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., New York City. The danger is immediate.

2,000 TEXTILE WORKERS AT BIG MEETING DEMAND RELEASE OF DEFENDANTS

Demonstration in Bessemer for Gastonia Defense; Plan Great Organization Campaign

Gang Threatens Defense Attorneys; Two-thirds of Proposed Jurors Are Bosses' Henchmen

BESSEMER CITY, N. C., July 28.—While the legal staff of the International Labor Defense met today to put the finishing touches on their case against the legal lynching of 15 strikers and organizers held in Gaston County Jail on charges of murder, and scheduled for trial tomorrow, the mill workers of the South held their largest and most important organizational conference thus far, today.

The Southern Textile Workers' Conference of the National Textile Workers' Union, at Bessemer City, today, brought far more than the anticipated response. There were 230 delegates, from 55 mills, located in 29 towns of North Carolina, present when the meeting was called to order. In addition there were delegations from Elizabethton, and Erwin, Tenn.; from Greenville, Clover and Gaffney, S. C.

Over a thousand mill workers and strikers from Bessemer City, Gastonia, Charlotte, and surrounding mill towns, were in the audience.

In a harmonious, but determined, even enthusiastic manner, the Southern Textile Conference planned the organization of the southern mill workers into the fighting National Textile Workers' Union and the defense of the 23 strikers and organizers charged with murder or assault because of the fatal wounding of Chief of Police Aderholt, when he tried to lead a murderous raid on the Gastonia strikers' tents, June 7.

From the beginning the organization and defense work at the conference went on simultaneously. The mill workers all know that these men and women charged with murder and assault, and slated for the electric chair or long prison terms, are the heroes of the working class, the right of the workers to defend the south to organize, and that this is the only reason the bosses have for their desire to electrocute them.

One of the main speakers today at the conference was Dr. John Randolph Neal, of counsel for the defense. He pointed out that the strikers were going to insist in court that they had every right to organize for their self protection against a reign of terror that had been instituted against them by the employers. They have a right to post pickets, to arm these pickets, and to shoot when attacked by gunmen, even if police lead the gangsters, was Neal's argument, and a very satisfactory argument to the great audience and delegates who heard him. Neal pointed out that the strikers had covered North Carolina and especially Gaston county, with a flood of propaganda against the "Communists, atheists, foreigners and strikers," and would seek in spite of all protestations to the contrary, to lynch by form of law these workers on trial.

William Z. Foster spoke on the organization and defense of the textile workers and called for the conference to support the Trade Union Unity Convention, at Cleveland, August 31, where a national center for militant unions and progressive workers on trial.

(Continued on Page Three)

Vienna Police Bar Meeting to Honor 1927 Revolutionists

VIENNA (By Mail).—The demonstration of the Communist Party of Austria in memory of the victims of the 15th of July, 1927 in Vienna, which was to have taken place on the morning of Sunday, July 14, was prohibited by the police.

Not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also enlisted into its service the men who are to wield these weapons—the modern working class—the proletarians.

Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)

25% of Delegates to Cleveland Meet Will Be Working Youth

The Trade Union Unity Convention to be held in Cleveland on August 31 to September 2 is of great importance to the thousands of working youth of the United States.

With a new imperialist war imminent, the young workers, who are in the vast majority of the unorganized and unskilled must look forward to (Continued on Page Five)

500,000 LOCKED OUT IN ENGLAND

Cotton Mill Bosses in Wage Cut Demand

MANCHESTER, England, July 28.—Half a million English textile workers, cotton mill operatives, will be locked out tomorrow in Lancashire, because they refused to accept a twelve and a half per cent wage cut.

Margaret Bondfield, labor party minister of labor, has been holding a continual string of feverish conferences with the union heads, demanding that they make concessions, and "save this important industry from stoppage," but the spirit of the workers is so strong that they have refused.

Several conferences, the last during the early hours of this morning, between the representatives of the employers' association and the (Continued on Page Five)

Hendryx, Bob Allen Write from Prison in Gastonia

Workers Tell of Lives of Class Struggle; Still Fighting, Though Behind Prison Walls

K. Y. Hendryx, one of the 15 strikers in Gastonia facing electrocutions at the hands of the mill bosses' court facing slaving in the mills court, slaved in the mills of the south since a very early age. In the following letter he tells of his lifetime of slavery and of the final rebellion against that slavery, as a result of which the Manville-Jencks mill bosses are attempting to get him out of the way, along with 14 other strikers.

I was born July 4th, 1900 on a farm at Piney Creek, N. C. My father was a poor farmer and the first nine years of my life were spent there. There were eight children and my mother died shortly (Continued on Page Four)

Red Front Leads In Big Red Aid Parade; Police Attack Fails

BERLIN (By Mail).—Last Sunday an International Red Aid meeting took place in Mannheim. A procession marched through the town with uniformed Red Front-fighters in closed ranks and with uniformed groups of the Swiss Workers' Defense League. All the efforts of the police to arrest the uniformed demonstrators were countered by an energetic resistance of the demonstrators.

Only after the concentration of strong forces of the police was the demonstration broken up, the uniformed Red Front-fighters arrested and the Swiss comrades sent over the frontier. Immediately afterwards a second procession was formed twice as strong as the first and marched to the local authorities and demanded the immediate release of the arrested Red Front-fighters. Their demands were granted.

July 4, 1929, Gastonia, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I will write you a letter to let you know where I am at and why I am there and will tell you the complete story to the end. On the first day of April we called a strike in the Loray mill at Gastonia, and the very minute the strike was called the mill-owners and the mill bosses started fighting the union (Continued on Page Four)

The Negro Question, China and India Discussed at World Anti-Imperialist Meet

FORD OUTLINES INTERNATIONAL NEGRO DEMANDS

Maxton, Kirkwood Join in Greeting Meerut

(Wireless By Imprecors)
FRANKFURT - AM - MAIN, Germany, July 28.—Wednesday morning session of the world congress of the League Against Imperialism opened with a discussion of the Irish question.

O'Donnell, the leader of the Irish Free Republicans, reported and his address was followed by discussion.

Chinese Emancipation.

During the afternoon session, China, the speaker for the problems of Chinese liberation, reported. He described the struggle for emancipation and the industrial situation.

Wage cutting and unemployment are the causes of widespread starvation, he stated.

He further declared that fascism is advancing apace in China, but added that, in spite of the massacre of revolutionists, the fight is continuing. Discussion followed his address.

The discussion developed the facts that peace sermons are of no use to the Chinese masses who must resort to weapons or be suppressed.

The Negro Question.

On Thursday morning the Negro question was on the agenda, with Ford reporting on the struggle for the emancipation of the Negro race. He declared that League tactics with reference to the Negroes must accord strictly with the nature of the problem at hand. South Africa must demand a Negro Republic. The United States must demand race independence, West Africa, Haiti, and Liberia direct independence. East Africa, withdrawal of British troops.

The League, he said, must demand the eight-hour day, equal wages for equal work, liberty of trade unions, press and speech, labor protection, restitution of land and civil rights, etc.

Ford further asserted that reformism is rife among the Negroes, al-

Fifteen Workers Burnt to Death in British Resort



Funerals of 15 workers, who were burnt to death at a fire which resulted from a fire rescue display at Gillingham, Kent, England, is shown above.

though the second international regards them as inferiors.

The Negroes and Aug. 1. Calling upon the Negroes to support the first of August demonstrations, Ford pointed to the increased oppression which is the lot of Negroes during imperialist wars.

"Negro emancipation is not only a race question, but a social question," he said. "Hence the necessity of a united front between the black and the white workers."

Professor Pickens, the next speaker, then stated that many workers are tools for oppressing the Negroes, who believe that the workers are their oppressors and fail to recognize that their real oppressor is the capitalist.

Following these addresses, the British delegation, including Maxton and Kirkwood, sent a message to the accused workers at Meerut, India, greeting these victims of the British government which maintains its foreign rule against the principles of humanity and the will of the Indian masses.

The lower middle class, the small manufacturer, the shopkeeper, the artisan, the peasant, all these fight against the bourgeoisie, to save from extinction their existence as fractions of the middle class. They are therefore not revolutionaries, but conservatives.—Karl Marx

SOCIALISTS AID ORLOV, FORGER

Abet Him for Use Against U. S. S. R.

BERLIN (By Mail).—The "Rote Fahne" published a facsimile of Orlov's secret memorandum to the court showing, inter alia, that the Soviet Government requested his expulsion from Germany a long time ago and that the German authorities expressly refused to extradite him. The "Rote Fahne" accuses the Berlin police presidium and the Prussian minister of the interior, both of which institutions are in the hands of social democrats, of keeping Orlov in Germany in order to use him and his forgeries in the struggle against the Soviet Union.

Orlov's memorandum also shows that he was in close touch with the German Reichswehr through a number of officers who acted as inter-

mediaries. The officers in question are the leaders of the so-called "Economic and Political Information Service" which is financed by the Reichs minister of the interior, which is in the hands of the social democrats, and by the Reichswehr ministry and which in fact is nothing but an espionage organization. The "Rote Fahne" asks why the court does not examine this section of Orlov's activity as here also Orlov has delivered numerous forged documents.

Bulgar Fascists Shoot 3 Workers In Prison Cells

SOFIA (By Mail).—Three political prisoners, Stamo Janjev, Tschangu Kostadinov and another whose name could not as yet be ascertained, were shot through the window of their cell by the prison guard in Sliven prison. As a reason for the shooting it was alleged that the prisoners were looking out of the window in violation of prison regulations. As a matter of fact all three prisoners were sitting in their cell eating their dinner.

FIERCE TORTURE TOLD IN POLISH COMMUNIST CASE

Hunger Strike Follows Suicide in Jail

WARSAW, Poland, July 28.—A ghastly picture of inhuman torture was unfolded at the court hearing of the thirty-four Polish, White Russian and Jewish workers recently tried in Bielestok after being kept on remand for two years. The workers are accused of membership in the Communist Party and of having prepared an armed uprising for the purpose of violently overthrowing Polish rule in White Russia.

Tales of constant and systematic beatings, water poured into the prisoners' noses and rags stuffed into their mouths were told the court.

One of the workers, Adolph Raichman, died in prison as a result of the injuries he suffered.

Demonstration in Court.

When during the reading of the indictment the name of Raichman was mentioned, the prisoners in the dock raised a storm of protest, shouting that Raichman had been murdered by the political police. The prisoners then unfurled and waved a red flag.

Terrorist Sentences.

The trial of Communists at Kowel ended with a sentence of twelve years penal servitude for the principal accused, Cstapiak, and of six years each for six others.

In Wilna seven workers were sentenced to three and four years of imprisonment respectively. Their offense was the distribution of Communist literature.

Hunger Strike in Wilna.

More than one hundred political prisoners confined to the Lukishki prison in Wilna have gone on hunger strike. The reason for this act of desperation is the suicide of one of the prisoners, Konigsberg, who had been badly ill-treated and preferred a voluntary death to the

When Militarist Meets Militarist



Two of the militarists who drove thousands of workers to their death in the late imperialist world war, meeting at Governor's Island. They are the French jingoist General Gouraud, on a visit to the U. S., and General Hanson Ely, American jingoist. They will again be recalled to lead in the butchery being planned by their respective imperialist governments to lead in killing workers.

Free Dobroghanu, Communist Jailed By Rumania Terror

VIENNA (By Mail).—"It is reported that Dobroghanu-Ghera, the leader of the Rumanian Communist Party who was sentenced to ten years hard labor in the process against the Central Committee of that Party, has been released under the amnesty. In general, however, the situation is unchanged. Thousands of proletarian political prisoners are not touched by the amnesty. For this reason the struggle for a complete and unconditional amnesty is going on.

slow one through the sufferings inflicted by the Polish prison regime. His comrades in misfortune immediately began a hunger strike in sign of protest.

The prison is surrounded by strong police forces and the number of guards within the prison has been doubled. The prison administration by these measures doubtless intends to provoke conflicts to serve as an excuse for the wholesale massacre of the refractory prisoners.

DOCK STRIKERS RESIST POLICE IN ARGENTINA

Foodstuffs Scarcer As Tieup is Complete

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 28.—Striking Rosario dock workers are reported to have resisted an attack by police, who attempted to disperse picket lines yesterday, with the result that the authorities report one police officer dead. It is not known if any casualties were suffered by the strikers.

Staple foodstuffs, bread, milk and meat are becoming scarcer, reports from the strike city state, especially since the bakers joined the general strike movement Friday.

Attempts of indignant scab customers to operate the ovens have resulted in very little bread.

The streets of Rosario are deserted, of course, owing to the unanimous strike action of the men, and many of the inhabitants are staying in their houses in fear of the outbreak of fresh hostilities between the strikers and the police such as have marked the strike so far. The police have been openly violent in attempting to smash the strike by force and the strikers have resisted with brilliant determination and success, giving the police as good as they sent. Shooting has marked every occasion when the police have tried to attack picket lines or ride down or disperse strikers' patrols.

Abalos, the minister of public works under the Irigoyen government, which has called out the troops to break the strike, has again urged the workers and the bosses to negotiate the dispute.

proletariat must raise its voice powerfully in defense of the Indian revolutionaries and expose at the same time the dirty role played by the labor lackeys of His Majesty the Emperor of India.

What You Must Do to Save the

Daily Worker

One month ago, June 21, The Daily Worker did not appear for lack of funds. This was the first time that this suspension occurred since the founding of The Daily Worker five and one-half years ago.

We resumed publication the next day. A few comrades and friends in New York pooled their resources to save the Daily, and give it a chance to appeal to the readers and loyal supporters.

The campaign for funds is now five weeks old, and yet the Daily is in the same precarious condition it has been in at the beginning. The money coming in is too slow to cover the deficit, and give the Daily a breathing spell.

Ten thousand dollars has been collected, when at least \$1,000 per day is needed to pull the Daily out of its present crisis.

Will the Daily get this money? The next few weeks will decide the fate of the Daily.

The readers will have to decide—

Shall the Daily live—or shall it suspend?

Shall the Daily suspend—with the danger of war looming in the immediate present?

Shall the Daily suspend—in the face of the attempt to railroad 15 workers in Gastonia to the electric chair?

Shall the Daily suspend—at a time when the workers are facing ever increasing attacks by the bosses, their police and gunmen, and their Right Wing Allies?

UPON YOU DEVOLVES THE ANSWER.

Publication of the paper means increasing sacrifices on the part of all members and sympathizers of the Party and Daily.

The minimum of one day's wage for members of the Party and substantial contribution at least equivalent to a day's wage must be forwarded immediately.

READ THE SERIAL

"I SAW IT MYSELF"

By HENRY BARBUSSE.—Author of 'Under Fire,' 'Chains,' and Other Great Novels.

It is a story of white terror and workers persecution that is full of harrowing details.

The Daily Worker is fortunate in being able to present this story to its readers for the first time.

This brilliant novel has been tabooed by the ruling class press the world over. In America it is hardly known.

WILL THE DAILY SURVIVE?

SEND ALL YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS TO DAILY WORKER, 26-28 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

- 1.—Read the Daily.
- 2.—Buy a copy for a friend or shopmate.
- 3.—Get a bundle for distribution.
- 4.—Insist that your standkeeper carries the Daily.
- 5.—Insist that he displays it.
- 6.—Buy a copy to start off the standkeeper's sales.
- 7.—Keep this up for a few weeks.

- ### SUSTAINING FUND
- 1.—Pledge yourself to send in contributions weekly or monthly.
 - 2.—Send it the first of the month regularly.
 - 3.—Get your union or organization to contribute regularly.
 - 4.—Get a co-worker to do the same.

MILL WORKERS AT CONFERENCE WANT 25 FREED

Demonstration for Gastonia Defense

(Continued from Page One)

Other speakers were Juliet Stuart Poyntz, who represented the International Labor Defense here during the days that followed the arrests; Hugo Oehler, William Murdock, Lewy Martin, and Clarus Michaelson, all organizers for the N. T. W., and other local speakers.

A letter from Fred Beal, Southern organizer of the N. T. W. U. C. W. and the whole anti-wing militant union in the South depends on a very great extent on the outcome of the trial.

"This is not merely the trial of fifteen of us for murder but involves the fundamental rights of workers to organize, strike and defend themselves. We appeal to the American workers to support the I. L. D., because so much more than our lives is at stake. The future of the N. T. W. and the whole anti-wing militant union in the South depends on a very great extent on the outcome of the trial."

After the meeting was over, the 500 present staged a demonstration with placards against the raiding of the workers and organizers on trial tomorrow. They demanded their immediate and unconditional release, and pledged themselves and all those they represented, to an unceasing fight to save them from the wrath of the mill owners and their state and county officials.

At the same time, many events show that the section of the population of Gastonia county from which the jurors will be drawn is thoroughly propagandized already by these time papers and other agencies of the mill owners in favor of electrocuting these innocent men, not really for shooting Adolph, but just because they dared to lead a strike, and to organize the workers.

Last night, Attorney Jimison and other defense attorneys were coming out of a restaurant in Gastonia when they were met by a gang of the mill owners' friends, who cursed him foully and threatened, "We'll get you before you get out of town."

A list of the prospective jurors for the trial tomorrow has been secured by the I. L. D. Two-thirds of the names are those of mill superintendents, bosses, the mill's best customers, and hangers-on of the "mill crowd." Many of them are the names of men who have already expressed extreme prejudice against the defendants. A clear cut attempt to pack the jury is in progress.

The Bessemer City Conference called to call another conference with an even wider basis, to meet in Charlotte, two months from now.

The situation is more tense than it has been at any time since the shooting. The whole South is watching what they know is the biggest event for years, and all realize that one of the historic battles of capital and labor starts tomorrow. The presence in Gastonia of over 40 newspaper reporters from all over the country shows the importance placed on this case.

All of the employers' press of the South publishes similar editorials in today's papers. All agree that the defendants will get a fair trial, and that the issues of Communism, etc., should not be injected.

Resolutions were adopted by the conference today, on the defense of the Gastonia victims, organization, support of the Workers' International Relief and International Labor Defense, work among women, rationalization and the war danger.

The resolution on organization analyzed the wave of wage cuts and speed-up ("stretch-out") that the bosses started, and the wave of strikes with which the workers of the South have resisted it. It outlined methods for more complete organization of the southern textile workers.

Members of the audience compared pay envelopes, showing the unreasonably low wages the textile workers in the South were getting. For instance E. S., a woman spinner, for 55 hours work in a cotton mill at Kings Mountain, got \$8.80. Wages ranged around \$7, \$7.50 and \$10 per week for many of the workers.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 29! Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27-August 3! Sign the Protest Roll! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

BERLIN ELECTIONS

BERLIN (By Mail).—The Prussian municipal election including the Berlin town council elections have been finally fixed for the 17th November. Actually the period for the elections elapsed last year, but the social democrats continually secured the postponement of the elections.

Not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield these weapons—the modern working class—the proletarians.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)

Enlightenment Campaign on the Comintern Address to the Communist Party

THE Polbureau is desirous of securing the broadest possible Enlightenment Campaign on the Comintern Address and the immediate Party tasks outlined therein. All Party members and particularly the comrades active in the workshops in the basic industries are invited to write their

opinions for the Party Press. Resolutions of Factory Nuclei also will be printed in this section. Send all material dealing with this campaign to Comrade Jack Stachel, care National office, Communist Party, 43 E. 125th St., New York City.

Decision of the Tenth Plenum of the E. C. C. I. on the Appeal of Lovestone

We herewith print the decision of the Tenth Plenum of the ECCI on the appeal of Jay Lovestone and the cablegram of the International Control Commission.

In the telegram of the ECCI the Communist International gives a clear answer to the political line, violation of discipline and splitting activity of Jay Lovestone. Once more the Comintern condemns the opportunist political platform of Lovestone as a platform directed against the line and decisions of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International. The Communist International clearly characterizes Lovestone's position as one "finally descending into the camp of the renegades of Communism."

Regarding Lovestone's violation of Communist discipline the Communist International characterizes Lovestone's acts as "a gross violation of the discipline of the Communist International" and as "a criminal work of preparation for a split."

The Communist International like the Communist Party of the U. S. A. was not deceived by Lovestone's appeal supposedly to the Communist International but in reality against the Communist International. The Tenth Plenum of the ECCI correctly branded Lovestone's appeal as a maneuver against the unity of the Party "not at all intending to remain in the ranks of the Party."

Decision of the Tenth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on the appeal of Jay Lovestone, member of the E. C. C. I., against his expulsion from the Communist Party of the U. S. of A.

In refusing to carry out the decision of the Executive Committee of the Communist International removing him from work in the Communist Party of the U. S. A., in the interest of the recovery of the Party, Lovestone committed a gross violation of the discipline of the Communist International. He further aggravated his offense by the fact that after his return to America, disregarding the warning of the Central Committee on the necessity to conform to the decision of the E. C. C. I. he began a criminal work of preparing for a split in the Communist Party of the U. S. A. Most severely condemning the anti-Party conduct of Lovestone, which is impermissible in the ranks of the Communist International, the plenum does not consider it possible to change the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. on his expulsion from the Party, by which Lovestone ceases to be in the composition of the E. C. C. I.

Lovestone, in appealing to the E. C. C. I. is making merely a maneuver, not at all intending to remain in the ranks of the Party, against the unity of the Party.

The Tenth Plenum endorsed the expulsion of Lovestone from the ranks of the Communist Party declaring "the plenum does not consider it possible to change the decision of the Central Committee of the CPUSA on his (Lovestone's) expulsion from the Party."

At the same time the Comintern wishes to give not only to Lovestone but primarily to those members who still have some hesitation as to Lovestone's anti-Comintern attitude the final possibility to verify Lovestone's true position towards the Comintern.

The cablegram from the International Control Commission sent under the proposal of the Tenth Plenum of the ECCI proposes to Lovestone to present himself in Moscow, informing him that in case of his non arrival his expulsion from the Comintern will be considered final.

The membership of the Party will be in full agreement with the sharp political condemnation of Lovestone's opportunist line and splitting activity, by the Comintern, because the overwhelming majority of the Party membership has already rejected and condemned the Right opportunist line of Lovestone and is engaged in putting into effect thru its practical work in the American class struggle the line of the Sixth World Congress and the Comintern Address.

The E. C. C. I., in exposing his Right errors and condemning his factional activities, declares that Lovestone has started upon the path of an open splitting struggle against the Party and the Communist International, counterposing to the program and decisions of the Sixth World Congress his own opportunist platform of the exceptional situation of America and his social-democratic conception of discipline, thus finally descending into the camp of the renegades of Communist (Brandler, Hais, etc.).

Nevertheless, in view of his appeal to the E. C. C. I., the plenum instructs the International Control Commission to review the appeal in the presence of Lovestone in the shortest possible time and make a final decision on his appeal. In case of the refusal of Lovestone to be present at the review of his appeal, the plenum considers Lovestone as finally expelled from the Communist International and from the composition of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

Notification of International Control Commission

Lovestone, from the International Control Commission, through the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America: The consideration of appeal is set for August 12th. In case of the non-arrival of Lovestone in Moscow within this time his appeal will not be considered and in accord with the Tenth Plenum decision his expulsion from the Communist International will be considered final. Inform Lovestone of this and advise us of delivery of this message to him and whether he is leaving.

Communist Youth in France and the Struggle Against the Right Danger

Following its old tradition, the Communist Youth of France has in recent times actively participated in the struggle against the Right deviations and against the conciliators in the ranks of the Communist Party of France, especially in connection with the preparation for the congress of the Party and the congress of the YCL.

Everyone can remember the outstanding role played by the Communist Youth of France in the struggle for the rectification of the line of the Party in 1927 and 1928, particularly in the application of the tactic "class against class." This is now being expressed by direct participation in the rank and file meetings of the Party, its district and sub-district meetings, and in the Party Conferences preceding the National Congress of the Party, as well as in the participation of the Youth in the work of the Polit. Bureau and of the CC of the Party, of which the militants from the Youth are members.

But most of all this participation in the preparation of the congress of the Party is shown in the participation of broad elements of the Communist Youth in the preparation for the Communist Youth Congress. Throughout this preparation the discussion was centered around all questions of the work and policy of the Party, particularly the struggle against the Right deviations and all forms of hesitation and conciliatory tendencies, whether in the ranks of the Party or in the YCL itself. This activity, however, did not for an instant detract the attention of the Communist Youth from the practical and specific problems of the Youth. It goes without saying that a special role in this work was played by the Youth nuclei in the Party.

The participation of the youth in the preparation for the Party Congress took practical form after the Central Committee session of December 1928 at which it was decided to launch a big discussion in the pages of "L'Avant Garde" in preparation for the National Youth Congress. At its December session the CC of the Youth published a declaration taking up in detail all questions related to the policy and line of the Party, setting forth clearly the resolute line of the Communist Youth with regard to the struggle against opportunism and against the Right errors in the ranks of the CP. This declaration submitted the political and economic situation of France to a thorough analysis, and has played

an important part not only within the YCL, but as a first rate document in the Party discussion in general. After the publication of this declaration on a page devoted to discussion in "L'Avant Garde," the Young rank and file Communists expressed their opinion not only on questions specifically related to the Youth but also on problems of the Party, and all of them unanimously condemned every hesitation or opportunist deviation and emphasized the real existence of the Right danger.

In "Humanite" also, a number of young militants took part in the discussion and a stand was taken, if not with sufficient firmness, by the representative of the Nord YCL against the leaders of the Party organization in this district, who denied the existence of a real Right danger, which had been evident particularly in this district. But the young Communists of the Nord themselves recognized later, at the session of the CC of the Youth in February, that up until then they had not struggled vigorously and resolutely enough against the Right errors of the district committee of the Party, and that they had not applied a sufficiently independent line. Furthermore, at the National Congress of the Party, the youth delegates from the Nord subjected this Party organization to a violent criticism.

In a general manner it may be said that the whole League participated in the Party discussion, and not merely a few leaders. At the information meetings of the Communist Youth which were held in almost all districts during February questions relating to the Party tactic were very widely discussed. At many of these meetings and also in many nuclei and district committees, particularly at Paris, Marseilles, etc., the Communist youth resolutely defended in its resolutions and statements, in the speeches of the delegates at these meetings, and at district conferences of the Party, the line laid down by the VI Congress for the French Party and for the international Communist movement.

At the February Plenum of the French YCL which was attended by all district secretaries, the agreement of the Communist youth with the work of the CC of the Party was emphasized. The February Plenum declared that the Bureau of

the League had worked towards the clarification of political problems and had carried on a particular struggle against the comrades who, like Boriot, "applied the tactic of silence." But the CC decided that during the days left before the National Congress of the Party and of the Communist Youth, the youth must participate more widely and actively in the discussion. And this has been expressed in the participation of youth delegates in all conferences of the Party.

Although the majority of statements, articles and speeches in the organizations of the youth by young delegates have been unanimously in favor of the tactic of "Class against Class" and in general for the line of the CC it must, nevertheless, be said that certain hesitations and Right tendencies have been apparent among a number of militants of the youth. This refers particularly to the statement of a few isolated delegates at the information meetings on the subject of the imminent war which was under-estimated or else not recognized by several of them. Thus, at the information meetings at Bourges and at Nancy, certain delegates declared that the bourgeoisie could not declare war because there was not a worker who would march, and in case of war the workers would revolt. This spirit, which often is a survival of anarcho-syndicalism within the Party and among the Youth, leads to Right errors, and results in the under-estimation of the development of French imperialism, and the over-estimation of the traditions of French democracy and of pacifism. Others recognize in a general way the imminence of a war danger and underestimate the immediate danger of an aggression against the USSR, considering that the contradictions of capitalism will make it impossible for the imperialists to attack the first Workers' State. But either the CC or the majority of delegates at these particular meetings took an energetic stand against such a spirit and such a tendency carrying on a widespread campaign against the war dangers within the YCL and among the working youth, particularly reinforcing anti-militarist activity.

Finally, at the conference of the CP of the Parisian district, and even at the National Congress of the Party, the Youth delegates took a

vigorous stand against conciliatory and Right tendencies existing among certain delegates.

We must also recall the outstanding role of the Communist youth in the strikers of the past months, especially in the Nord textile strike and the mine strikes of the Loire and Gard, in which the Communist youth submitted to severe self-criticism the work accomplished by the strike leadership and certain militants of the Unitary trade unions of the Party who did not always succeed in rising to the situation during these strikes. The Communists unmasked the Liquidatorial tendencies, and upheld the measures of the Party against the traitors and provocators. But similarly, the CC of the Youth recognized that the Youth itself did not always succeed in participating actively enough in the strike movement and that at times certain militants and certain nuclei allowed themselves to be surprised by events.

Now, after the National Congress of the CP, is going to support the Party in the application of the resolutions of the Congress and is at the same time going to continue the preparation for the National Congress of the YCL, strengthening more and more the struggle against every deviation and opportunist hesitation whether in the Party or in the YCL.

Harsh Prison Terms For German Workers

BERLIN (By Mail).—The Communist worker Knitter has been sentenced to two years fortress imprisonment and the two brothers Renner to 9 months fortress imprisonment each for having conducted Communist propaganda amongst the police. The sentences were passed under the Law for the Protection of the Republic which expired on the 22nd of July and which the social democrats threaten to replace by other and equally sharp measures against the revolutionary workers. The crime of the two brothers Renner was that they had printed Communist matter for distribution amongst the police.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 29! Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27-August 3! Sign the Protest Roll! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

COAST WORKERS DEMONSTRATE AT CHINA CONSUL'S

Many Aug. 1 Meetings Throughout World

(Continued from Page One)

strike August 1, for the Defense of the Soviet Union, against the imperialist war now planned by those capitalist countries who are using the Chiang Kai-shek government at Nanking and the Chang Hsueh-liang government at Mukden for provocative acts against the U. S. S. R.

The whole city has been flooded by Communist leaflets and placards calling for demonstrations August 1, and the police, although continually raiding the meetings, have been unable to stop them permanently or to prevent the display of placards.

A mass meeting called by Communists before the closed Soviet Union consulate was attacked by the police. The workers resisted, and one was shot just as he was knocking down a Japanese policeman who was among the raiders.

The procession of workers marching into the section of the city occupied by the White Guard Russians, and another battle resulted with the police aiding the White Guards.

The strike at the water works still continues, with a skeleton crew of scabs, all White Guard Russians trying to run the plant.

50,000 Troops In Paris.

PARIS, France, July 28.—The French government is mobilizing 50,000 troops in Paris and environs and calling out police reserves in every city in the country in the vain hope of suppressing the militant demonstrations planned by French workers for August 1.

The railway workers have agreed on a form of sabotage to last the whole day, which consists in enforcing to the letter the ridiculous and burdensome regulations provided by the government for conduct on the railroads. In the past, actual enforcement of these regulations has always resulted in a traffic jam and a complete breakdown of the roads.

Police Prefect Jean Chiappe conferred yesterday for a long time with Premier Laval as to what measures could be taken to break up workers' demonstrations, and as a result the entire garrison of Paris has been placed at the disposal of the Prefect by the French government. In addition, the police reserves, the Republican guards and the municipal guards are all to be mobilized, making an auxiliary force of 20,000. The taxicab drivers have voted to strike, and there will be an extensive strike movement in other industries.

Try To Stop Vienna Meetings.

(Wireless By Impecor)

VIENNA, Austria, July 28.—The Austrian police are going to try and prohibit the monster demonstration of Vienna workers against imperialism, and for the defense of the Soviet Union August 1. The police department has ordered all demonstrations on August 1, no matter what organization holds them, to be suppressed.

"Rote Fahne" the Communist daily, has had an issue confiscated. The bourgeois press, far from being interfered with, is allowed to conduct the most savage agitation against the August 1 demonstrations.

18 Arrested in Athens.

(Wireless By Impecor)

ATHENS, Greece, July 28.—Eighteen Communists have been arrested in Athens in a campaign instituted by the government in an effort to prevent mass demonstrations by the workers on August 1.

Workers to Organize Division.

(Wireless By Impecor)

SOKOLNIKI, U.S.S.R., July 28.—Workers in the municipal district of Sokolniki have held an enthusiastic meeting, planning another still larger for the first of August. The foreign representation assured the meeting of the support of the workers of Western Europe in the Great August 1 "Defend the Soviet Union" demonstrations. The meeting appealed for funds from the workers with which to build and equip an armored train, and asked for a special division in the Red Army, to be called "Red Sokolniki."

Envoy for Wall St.



After a notoriously anti-labor record as Governor of N. J., and Senator, Walter E. Edge, will be rewarded by Wall Street with post of ambassador to France.

APPEAL TO CHINA CHINA WORKERS

Defend the U. S. S. R.; Fight Kuomintang

By KARL LIN

The seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the arrest of the Soviet Railway officials by the puppet Nanking government of Chiang Kai-shek are of such a serious character and complicated nature that I think some explanation is needed particularly by those Chinese who read either the American capitalist newspapers. These papers are publishing all kinds of rumours against the Soviet Union. Those papers, published by the corrupt Chinese politicians in America which, acting themselves as the watchdogs of the Nanking lackey government, are most vicious in their efforts to circulate unfavorable news concerning the only proletarian government.

Obeys His Master

Why does the Nanking government of Chiang Kai-shek provoke the Soviet Union? There are external and internal reasons for it. Externally, Chiang Kai-shek has surrendered entirely to the imperialists. He made considerable concessions to the British, Japanese, and especially American imperialists so that they can be won over to recognize his government, to grant him big loans in order to suppress the Chinese workers and peasant revolution and to fight against his opponents such as the Kuangsi clique, general Feng Yu-shiang, etc.

The imperialists, in giving him a little favor, expect a big return. They bind him up as their faithful and loyal dog. Chiang Kai-shek has to obey his masters' order, every word. The present provocation against the Soviet Union is one of the Masters' orders.

An Imperialist Move

Internally, the negotiations conducted by Chiang Kai-shek with the imperialist powers concerning the past outrageous actions of the imperialists in China, like the big massacre in Tsinanfu of Shanghai by the Japanese troops, the Nanking event which was a joint action of several imperialist powers, and several others, are of such a humiliating nature that even the Chinese bourgeoisie deem them as disgraceful to the Chinese nation. Chiang Kai-shek, in order to make his government secure, must regain the confidence he must show some of his military prowess, and make some compensation too. But to make compensation at the expense of some imperialist powers is out of the question, as he is the most subservient slave to the imperialists. The only foreign country he can lay his hands on is the Soviet Union, which is hated by all imperialists and bourgeoisie in the world. Backed up by the British, Japanese and American imperialists, and supported by the native bourgeoisie, he ordered the complete seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the arrest of the Soviet railway officials. This action has two-fold purposes: to show the imperialists that Chiang Kai-shek is

TEXTILE FAKERS HAVE BROUGHT WAGES DOWN

All Results of Strikes Are Lost

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (By Mail).—As a textile worker for over 40 years I have seen many strikes and lockouts under the leadership of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, and I find that conditions have gone from bad to worse.

This means that all these years of suffering have been wasted because the A. F. T. O. leadership never made any effort to keep and maintain the improved wages and conditions that we got thru strikes. For the last 15 years the Textile Council of the A. F. T. O. (now the United Textile Workers) felt further and further into the attitude of laziness and indifference, which the bosses noticed, and from then on conditions fell rapidly.

Adulteration.

Twenty years ago conditions were better because of two things in my opinion. One is that the mill owners did not possess the knowledge of adulterating the cotton as they have down on a scientific basis now. The other is that workers had only one class of work in the job, either all fancy, all plain, all lenos, or all broad cloth. These two things have been important in lowering our conditions. Coupled with bad leadership on the part of the misleaders, these reasons made wages an hours suffer.

The mixing of cotton is gotten down to a very fine point nowadays, the point where the mixture just enables the yarn to hold together thru the different processes. Should the bosses, in their greed for profits, stretch another point, the job would become impossible to run.

Double Work.

In the spinning room at Penaguid Mill they have given the workers 24 frames where they used to have 12 frames and a cut in wages of \$4 a week or more than \$190 a year.

The mill owners and the A. F. T. O. are working hand in hand in lowering the workers' standard of living. As an old English weaver, I am glad the National Textile Workers Union has come in and is determined to win for us a decent wage and conditions.

—AN OLD WEAVER.

wholeheartedly with them, and to pacify bourgeois anger.

All Chinese should be conscious of the fact that the excuse given by the Nanking government for the seizure of the Railway as to prevent "red propaganda" is entirely without foundation. It is the worst, the most abominable, and the oldest lie. If the war between these two countries actually comes, the guilt belong not to the Russian government, but to the Nanking lackey government. The Soviet Union will fight only for defense. So the war will not be a war between the Chinese people and the Russian people, but a war between proletarians and imperialists; not a war against the Chinese workers and peasants, but a war against the oppressors and butchers of the workers and peasants. Let us support the army of the first proletarian government! Let us cast aside the poisonous slogan of the bourgeoisie "fight for fatherland!"

Let us throw to the air the irrational patriotic feeling and sentimentalism!

Let us open our eyes to the giving up of the extraterritorial rights, the Boxer indemnity, and special privileges in China by the Soviet Government. Let us compare the actions of the Soviet Union with those of the imperialists! It will be only the idiots who cannot see the difference, and who is deceived by the bourgeois paper to mistake the Soviet action for being aggressive.

Join the proletarian army of the Soviet Union!

Fight against the Japanese, British and American imperialists! Turn your guns and rifles against the faithful imperialist watchdog Chiang Kai-shek!

Down with the Nanking lackey government!

Down with Kuomintang!

SPEND YOUR VACATION IN

CAMP NITGEDAIGET

THE FIRST WORKINGCLASS CAMP — ENTIRELY REBUILT
175 New Bungalows — Electric Light

Educational Activities Under the Direction of JACOB SHAEFFER Director of Dramatics JACOB MASTEL Director of Sports, Athletics and Dancing EDITH SEGAL

THIS WILL BE THE BIGGEST OF ALL SEASONS

DIRECTIONS: Take the Hudson River Day Line Boat—twice daily—75 cents. Take car direct to Camp—20 cents.

CAMP NITGEDAIGET
BEACON, N. Y.

Telephone Beacon 731 New York Telephone Esterbrook 1400

Five Philadelphia Murder Mills of "Ca-vel" Plush Co. Pay Slaves Coolies' Wages

NEW SPEEDUP MACHINERY TO DRIVE WORKERS

"Communists' Bosses' Main Fear

(By a Worker Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA (By Mail).—Enough is plenty. Like most other laws, rules and provisos, that one does not go with the capitalist class. Take the millionaire Collins and Aikman Corp., plush and velvet trust, real estate moguls and owners of a dozen giant mills scattered about the country.

Their immense holdings, bought with the blood of workers, are constantly being added to and still the hoggish bosses are not gluttoned. They lie awake at night hatching out schemes to wring more profits from the toil-withered things and sinews of the slaves they exploit by the thousand.

Murder Mills.

There are five "Ca-vel" murder mills in Philadelphia, Pa., downtown, Pa., and parts of North Carolina. Mill "A," the main shambles at 51st and Columbia Ave., has 400 looms and is running full blast night and day.

The Pay of a Coolie.

The weavers drudge in 10-hour shifts for coolie pay. They never get in a full week, for the looms run out within five days and it takes the twisters two days to set them up again, during which time the weavers have to park at home without compensation. Lost time hits them out of a week's pay every month.

Excepting the office, there is not a chair in the whole place. The noise of the clattering frames is so great that auto horns have been installed to signal straw-bosses when they are wanted "down front"—mere alarm gongs could not be heard above the roar. Six stories are overcrowded with the slaves and heavy looms packed close together; the top floor rolls like the deck of a ship in a running sea, but of course the building "inspectors" won't know about it until the mill caves in some fine day.

Speedup is Ferocious.

The speedup in its most ferocious form wields the knot here, as slaughter pen "A" must set the pace for the rest of the string. Two years ago Collins and Aikman lost a million dollar contract by failing to deliver an order of goods on time. It was just a drop in the bucket, but they decided then and there not to let anything slip thru their fingers in the future. So they put to work a corps of efficiency artists who sliced off the "over-head" (wages), doubled the work of the slaves and room made up the million many times over. In fact, the system was such a gold mine that the bosses are now seeking ways to speed-up the speedup.

New Speedup Machines.

Previously there was one weaver to a frame. Even so, it took the last ounce of energy to hold down a Ca-Vel job, because working a plush or velvet loom is hard labor and unlike a silk loom, it calls for hawk-eyed watching from start to finish. But the speed-up hounds recently designed a device which stops the loom automatically when a hobbins goes dead; this, they claim, gives the serfs a lot of spare time in which to play around and go off on the assumption that the "devil" will find work for "idle" hands to do if the bosses don't; the workers are being forced to operate two frames apiece, and at the old rate of pay. This cute invention has already chased a third of the Collins and Aikman weavers into the soup-line.

A few corners of Mill "A" have not yet been rationalized. However, the management hopes to have all the weavers running two looms before the summer is up.

A Spontaneous Strike.

When they first began foisting this bloody scheme on the workers, the bosses met some unlooked for resistance—bitterness against them broke out in a spontaneous strike on one floor of the mill only a short while back. Looms were shut down and a committee sent to the chief crimp's private office with demands for either complete abolition of the speed-up or double pay for double work. The spokesmen pointed out that in spite of the automatic stopper each weaver was doing the work of two men, no automatic loom-tender having been invented.

The strike petered out for want of leadership, but not before throwing a scare into the exploiters. Nightmares in which million-dollar contracts went winging away, troubled their swinish slumbers.

One straw-boss was heard to whine: "It's a shame you plush weavers should belly-ache about working one pair of frames when silk workers are glad to tend a dozen." He also admitted, privately, that he didn't know which way the firm would turn with a real organized strike on its hands. What the bosses are especially afraid of is that the "Com-moon-ists," in the guise of the National Textile Workers Union, will get a foothold in their favorite profit-grinder.

Bosses Afraid. All the gunpowder needs is the spark to set it off and they know it. To ward off the danger of union "contamination" the slave-agent has been given orders to grill applicants for jobs about their labor and politi-

"Come to Us, and See Our Life," Say Soviet Workers

The following is from a Soviet Worker, who wants to correspond with American Workers.

Dear Comrade, American Workers:

We ask you to come to us and then you will see how we live in the U.S.S.R. and in how we are building a free Socialist state.

We do not deny that there are certain wants in our country but by all means we try to get rid of them.

We have not the same laws which exist in the bourgeois countries. Every sound proposition of workers or peasants we use for the betterment of Socialism.

We are proud to meet the foreign workers as guests and we shall give them an account of what we have done and what we intend to do in the future.

The mensheviks and the other satellites of the bourgeois are living in the capitalist countries. The traitors of the workers and peasants endeavor to lie about the U.S.S.R.

We do not hide anything. American workers, therefore there is not any necessity for us to issue any lies. It is true that our crop was not so big as we expected and therefore our bread ration is now limited to 20 pounds. This ration which presents 16 kilograms for a man per month is quite sufficient and moreover there is an abundant quantity of meat.

We are transferring now the small households of the poorest peasants in the villages into Collectives. These Collectives will be supplied with agricultural machinery, tractors and fertilizers.

We have lately erected number of factories, coal mines and electro-power stations. Our heavy industry is growing.

In 1912 I became a political refugee. I escaped from the czar's "Ohranka"—that means the secret police. Through Liban I went to New York. But I lost myself in that great city. I spent about three months in New York harbour and returned back to Russia on a steamship. It was too dull for me in New York.

But though I was there a short time, nevertheless, I learned something about the methods of American agents. I learned how they bind workers for a year or more by means of contracts, so that before the end of the contract there is no possibility to leave the work.

With Communist greetings, we are shaking hands with you

V. N. ROUKOV

The Guard of the Factory.

Bauerle Copper Workers Take Lives in Their Hands

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA (By Mail).—Plenty of proof that laws are created to be broken, so far as the bosses are concerned, can be gotten in the office of Bauerle and Morris, copper-smiths, in North Front Street.

First there is a building "ordinance" on the books which "prescribes" separate toilets for male and female workers in all shops, offices and factories. No matter if the force consists of only one male slave and one woman, they must have distinct closets "wherein to yield up the wastes of nature." But the above firm like all firms with enough graft in the till, is an exception to the "law." Its "office building" is a tumble-down house dating from the so-called "revolutionary" days. Five men, a female stenographer and the woman who does the cleaning, use the one dark and dirty "privy" (privy).

The building itself is so shaky that when anyone walks across the second floor it "gives" like the deck of a ship in a rolling sea. The "inspectors" must get a juicy slice of hush-money for passing this one. Then the attic, contrary to every "rule" and "regulation" of the fire marshal, is cluttered up with paper, discarded wooden patterns and other inflammable stuff. There is no fire escape and the winding wooden stairway at the rear of the "office" is so dark that matches have to be struck to see up and down it. The one fire bucket, the only "protection" in the place, is empty except in winter when it is used to catch the drippings of a leaky steam radiator. As the "steam heating system," home-made (also against the law) to save plumber bills, is not worth a damn, the boss keeps a roaring log fire burning in the open fireplace of his room on cold days. The room being about the size of a prison cell, his desk is charred from the blaze, it is a wonder that he has so far failed to burn the house down.

In defiance of the 8-hour "law" for women workers, the stenographer is made to work 9 or 10 hours a day.

One small office housing 7 people flouts the capitalist "laws" at a swoop. How many do the big boys get away with? In Philadelphia alone there are hundreds of slaughter shops like the Bauerle and Morris office, where the workers take their lives into their hands every time they report for work.

—N. BIORNIN.

International Red Day and the Working Women

By OLGA GOLD (Continued)

The capitalist governments are feverishly mobilizing and propagandizing the masses of women for direct participation in the coming blood-bath, through the various national and local women's bourgeois, patriotic, military and pacifist organizations. Secretary of War Davis, recently called a conference of representatives of national women's bourgeois organizations for the express purpose of building the closest coordination for immediate war activity between these poisonous misleaders of great masses of working women and the war department and the army and navy.

Mobilize the Women. Working women forward to the August 1st Anti-War Demonstration.

cal beliefs. "Are you sympathetic with Com-moon-ism?" is one of the stock questions in her cross-examination.

A Greedy Landlord. Collins and Aikman own all the property, mostly working class "homes," for a quarter of a mile around 51st and Columbia. In reality it is a feudal town within the city of Philadelphia, the "homes" being rented out at exorbitant rents to workers who can't afford carfare to and from slavery in the Ca-Vel pen.

It is said that this outfit likewise has bought up blocks of houses surrounding its Manayunk mills, but it is careful to keep its real estate splurges in the dark for fear of further stirring up the serfs.

The blood-suckers have to go to work to fight off the N. T. W. U. An organizer is in the local field. Leaflets and Daily Workers have been distributed at the door of Mill "A."

The workers, backed by the speed-up and smarting under the contract between our miserable lot and the wealth of the bosses, are ready to give desperate battle. The next strike will not end in any truce. Holding the last ditch, the Va-Vel serfs have no intention of suffering the fate of the kulak's horse who was broken of the habit of eating and would have been broken of drinking too it is plenty hadn't croaked. Too much is plenty—not too much income for the plush and velvet barons, but too much slavery for their workers.

—N. B.

Bosses Afraid. All the gunpowder needs is the spark to set it off and they know it. To ward off the danger of union "contamination" the slave-agent has been given orders to grill applicants for jobs about their labor and politi-

ALLEN, GASTONIA STRIKER, WRITES ON EVE OF TRIAL

Calls on Workers to Aid Defense

(Continued from Page One)

which the strike was called under. Well, when a strike is called there has to be a picket line or the strike can not be won, so we go to the mill gates which we did till the city council got together and passed a law that we could not picket; then when they went and hired men and had them deputized and give them guns with bayonets on them, and when we formed a picket line they would take the guns with the bayonets on them and started breaking up the line, and there was nothing for them to do to good. They stuck old women with the bayonets, knocked them off the street, blackened their eyes like they were men and locked them up.

The news reporter from Charlotte was there one evening while the thugs were breaking up the line. The thugs took him for a striker and knocked him cold with a blackjack. They didn't care who they hit, just anybody they come to they found that wouldn't work, so they got a masked mob and came to the union headquarters one night about two o'clock and with axes and crowbars and other tools from the Lory mill, tore down the union headquarters and blackjacked the men that was in there and then tried to lay it on them. After they smashed the headquarters they went to the store where the W. I. R. had food for the strikers and broke the store open and threw food out on the street, but the W. I. R. replaced the food and the next day then the mill owner got the man where the building belonged to where the store was in and had him run the union out, so they rented a little building that was also bought by the mill and they had to get out of there. The union then decided to lease a lot and they did and bought lumber and had their own headquarters there. While they were building the headquarters the mill bosses said they would tear it down three days after it was built. On account of the threat the union placed guards around the building at night. After the mass meeting was over, well, it run all right till on the 7th of June the workers in the mill wanted to be called out on strike too, so we were to form a picket line that night. It was to be a signal for the workers inside to come out. While we were holding a mass meeting that night the bosses sent men down to the union ground to break up the mass meeting. They came down and started throwing rotten eggs, when the picket line started to the mill they were met by the thugs and the police. The police choked and beat up men and women. Then they went to fulfill the threats they had made about tearing the headquarters down. Now, two of the officers that came down, the chief was in the wounded bunch, he died the next day, but the same night the mill thugs and the police arrested everybody that belonged to the union. Some they had to turn loose, the others were charged with assault with a deadly weapon, intent to kill, eight were charged with that; 15 were charged with murder and held without bond, and all kinds of lies were told against them. They are being framed by the mill bosses. Every one that reads this, please rush funds to the International Labor Defense office, 80 East Eleventh Street, Room 402, New York City, if you want to know any more the I. L. D. will tell you.

I want you to get this published in the paper so the people will know the truth, for these papers won't print the truth, as they are owned by the bosses and the mill owners.

Bob Allen.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 29! Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27—August 3! Sign the Protest Roll! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

Slavery in Lory. In 1929 I came to Gastonia and located in the Lory Mill, leaving their employ about eight months later when I was offered a better job by the Trenton Mill. I remained with the Trenton until several days before the N.T.W.U. called a strike in the Lory Mill. I am offered a job in the Lory Mill at a higher rate than I was getting at the Trenton.

Refused to Scab. When I learned that the strike call had been made I did not go to work and did my best to help win the strike of the Lory mill workers. I stood against the employment office and urged the workers remaining at work to join those who had come out on strike. I was asked to help with relief work and I spent most of my time during the strike traveling from town to town, collecting money to feed the strikers.

I also helped to distribute relief and was often entrusted with buying provisions. During my relief activities I was arrested once. A group of us were taken into custody at Shelby but were released when we explained to the police chief the necessity of feeding needy workers.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

HENDRYX, FROM JAIL, TELLS OF POLICE TERROR

Shows How Strikers Defended Tents

(Continued from Page One)

after the birth of my youngest sister. There were three older than myself, the oldest being about 12 years old.

I was about five years old. My father managed to keep the family together and with the help of us children and did his own housekeeping. I attended school for several years. It was a rural school and I learned to read and write.

When I was nine years old my father decided to leave the farm and move to Fries, Va. Father went to work for the Fries cotton mill and it was not long before I got a job as a doffer. About five years later, father's health began to fail and he broke up housekeeping. The family scattered and I went to board with Tom Rokes, a friend of the family. About two years later I left Fries, Va., and went to Lumburg where I found employment with the Lumburg Cotton Mills.

A year later I went to Schoolfield, decided to stay and got a job in the Dan River Cotton Mills. I had been working here about a year when I took a job in Roanoke and it was here that I learned to be a section hand.

I did not stay in Roanoke long and left for Canaanville, N. C. While in this town, I worked for about a year for the Cannon Mills Co., and another, for the Cacerous Co.

Slavery in Lory. In 1929 I came to Gastonia and located in the Lory Mill, leaving their employ about eight months later when I was offered a better job by the Trenton Mill. I remained with the Trenton until several days before the N.T.W.U. called a strike in the Lory Mill. I am offered a job in the Lory Mill at a higher rate than I was getting at the Trenton.

Refused to Scab. When I learned that the strike call had been made I did not go to work and did my best to help win the strike of the Lory mill workers. I stood against the employment office and urged the workers remaining at work to join those who had come out on strike. I was asked to help with relief work and I spent most of my time during the strike traveling from town to town, collecting money to feed the strikers.

I also helped to distribute relief and was often entrusted with buying provisions. During my relief activities I was arrested once. A group of us were taken into custody at Shelby but were released when we explained to the police chief the necessity of feeding needy workers.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they wanted to arrest me and Gilbert replied, "No, you C—B—D. I want to kill you." They proceeded to beat me up but let me go when some people whom I knew appeared.

Several nights later I was arrested as was every active union member following the raid upon union headquarters. I am now in Gaston County Jail. I am one of the fifteen charged with murder in connection with the death of Chief Aderholt.

One evening I was walking along the street shortly after delivering a speech at Union Lot when a car drove up alongside of me and someone asked me to jump in. I refused and came out. Tom Gilbert and another man. Tom Gilbert swore at me and I asked them if they

SHOE UNION WINS ANOTHER VICTORY OVER EMPLOYERS

Shop Delegates Meet
Tomorrow Night

(Continued from Page One)
The union within a week, in which the workers won all their demands on the same day. The first was the strike of the Steril Shoe Co., Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

Strike in Brooklyn.
Another strike called by the union is that against the Byrnes Shoe Co., of Third Ave., Brooklyn. After two partially successful strikes the firm organized a company union. A meeting of this outfit was scheduled to take place last Friday, but it was abruptly called off when the company spies reported that a proposal to break up this company union and join the Independent was favored by the overwhelming majority of the workers.

The workers met in spite of the ban. The next day the leaders were discharged with the result that all the workers walked out on strike, demanding recognition of the union, the 40-hour week, increased pay and reinstatement of the discharged workers.

In order to extend and spread the organization drive to cover all of the unorganized shoe shops in New York, a call has been issued for a shop delegates' conference to be held tomorrow night at Irving Plaza, 15th street and Irving place. Another meeting, which will be held on the same day at the headquarters of the union is that of the Women's Department of the union for the purpose of mobilizing the thousands of women in the shoe industry. This work is carried on with the cooperation of Pauline Rogers of the N. Y. Working Women's Federation.

Free Minerich; Addresses Meet 2 Hours After

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 28.—Anthony Minerich, militant mine leader, was yesterday released from the Schuylkill county jail through the efforts of the International Labor Defense, and two hours later addressed a meeting of 300 miners in Girardville in district 9 of the United Mine Workers.

Minerich was arrested during a meeting at Coalville last Sunday. When Kelly, the sub-district president of the U. M. A. and his henchmen attempted to jump on Charles Miscanage, a young militant, whom Kelly declared was "to divide the miners," Minerich leaped into the press box and spoke. He was immediately pulled down and jailed.

Minerich had time, however, to tell the men that he favored the strike and hoped they would extend it to all the mines in the Anthracite and urged to go to the railroads and stop them hauling scab coal.

Minerich was sent to the Coalville jail where Kelly preferred charges against him, urging that he be held for about two years.

Minerich refused to pay his fine and costs, \$13.30, and was then sent to the county jail where costs increased to \$20.

Under Pennsylvania law, a prisoner who refuses to pay must serve one day for each dollar of the fine. The judge violated the law by holding Minerich until the payment of the money, and also thirty-five cents for each day in jail, — presumably board.

The International Labor Defense attorney sharply pointed this out to the squire in a letter demanding Minerich's release. The letter brought real tears to the squire's eyes as he read the charges against him and thought he saw his job flying off.

Panther Valley Meeting.
TAMAQUA, Pa. (By Mail).—The program and constitution of the National Miners Union was brought to the mine of Panther Valley in district 7 of the United Mine Workers when Anthony Minerich, national executive board member, spoke to hundreds of men and their families here on Saturday, July 20.

Following the last minute refusal of the mayor to grant a permit for the meeting (at the instigation of the sub-district officials), the men marched to the borough limits and met there.

The state police were present but did not interfere.

Many questions were asked at the conclusion of the meeting.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 29! Twenty-three workers face election or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27-August 3! Sign the Protest! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 89 East 11th Street, New York.

PASS CATHOLIC FACT.
BERLIN (By Mail).—In the Prussian Diet the third reading of the Concordat between the Prussian government and the Catholic Church was passed with 243 against 172 votes. The Communists opposed the Concordat.

Where Ill-Paid Workers Take Big Risks



Construction of the new bridge over the Hudson between Fort Lee and New York, is made possible thru the sacrifice of lives of scores of ill-paid workers. The capitalist press suppresses reports of heavy casualties to workers in accidents due to bosses' neglect.

PRISONERS BURN FOOD WORKERS JAIL AT AUBURN BACK RED DAY

Machine Guns, Tear Bombs Used

(Continued from Page One)
ber of guards and officials are reported to have been fatally wounded during the fighting. The number of prisoners wounded or dead is unknown.

The flames, which the authorities assert were kindled by the prisoners as part of a plot to seize the jail preparatory to escaping, broke out at 1:15 p. m. Troopers were immediately rushed from over the entire northern part of the state.

Soon the fire was raging through the prison buildings for sympathizers outside cut the fire hose and, though the firemen used their axes against the friends of the fighters inside, they were virtually unable to fight the flames.

Police and military authorities, national guardsmen and all available troopers, with heavy supplies of ammunition and arms, including tear gas and machine guns, were rushed in fast motor cars to the scene of the fighting and fire.

Poses were hurriedly organized in a man hunt for the prisoners who had succeeded in escaping from the burning jail.

The spread of the fire to the women's section of the prison caused a wild outburst among the women. Streams of water played upon them, rather than the flames, by the firemen failed to intimidate the women who battled with the men for their freedom.

Machine guns were turned upon the struggling masses of women and poison gas bombs were hurled among them. Their fumes, mingled with those of smoke and fire were still unable to cow the insurgents.

Wires between the prison buildings are alleged to have been cut when the fire broke out and hampered the repressive work of the troopers and jailers.

Auburn is one of the foulest jails in the state and the prisoners in it live under unbelievably intolerable conditions.

JOBLESS PROTEST MACDONALD RULE

Smash Ministry Pane;
Uproar in Commons

LONDON, England, July 28.—A great crowd of unemployed workers surged up to the government offices at No. 10 Downing St., and broke three windows, as a protest against the brutal treatment of the jobless by MacDonald's labor party government. Three were arrested. One was carrying a baby, and had come from Wales, looking for work.

The unemployed were trying to get into the ministry of labor to interview the secretary of labor, Bondfield, but police barred them. Proceedings in the House of Commons were brought to a standstill when an unemployed man rose in the gallery and shouted: "As member of the national deputation of the unemployed to the ministry of labor, I indict this government for its scandalous treatment of the unemployed. They have been persecuted under the labor government."

The flunkys threw him out.

British White Star
Admits Strike Stops
Construction of Ship

Agents here of the White Star line admitted that work on their new ship, the Oceanic, a rival of the recently arrived Bremen, was stopped six months ago by a strike. News of the strike had been concealed until now. The ship is under construction in Belfast, Ireland.

WORKING YOUTH TO BE AT THE CLEVELAND MEET

Fight Speed-up Wage
Cuts, War Danger

(Continued from Page One)
The Trade Union Unity Convention at the beginning of the last struggle.

The offensive of the bosses is being answered with courage and militancy by the textile workers in Detroit, and street car men in New Orleans. In all of these struggles the youth has been in the forefront.

Hundreds of delegates have already been elected by unions and shop committees to the Cleveland convention. Shop and mill committees are being organized on a national scale as the skeleton of new militant unions. In all factories and unions, the young workers are urged to hold mass meetings to elect their own committees and delegates to this convention.

Problems of Youth Many.

The young workers conference of the Trade Union Unity Convention will have a real task before it. Some of the demands it will discuss will be:

1. Six hour day for young workers under 18 years.

2. Four weeks vacation with pay each year.

3. Reemployment of all unemployed and vocational training and general education in factory schools for young workers under 17 years at the regular trade union wages.

4. Unemployment relief and social insurance.

5. \$20 minimum weekly wage for all young workers.

6. Against the speed-up system, gang-system, abolition of piece work, against the speed-up of the belt—15 minute rest intervals twice daily, etc.

Real Task.

The young worker delegates at the Cleveland convention have a real task before them. They must take up and decide how to organize the 10,000,000 young workers in industry, how to activate and build the youth sections of the unions, how to combat Child Labor, how to struggle against the A. F. of L. and how to mobilize the young workers for the defense of the Soviet Union and against imperialism wars and militarism.

TERRORIST SENTENCE
HANOI, Indo-China (By Mail).—The special court of Ha-Nou has sentenced Sergeant Loape to death for participation in the Binhchene rising in 1919.

Our own age, the bourgeois age, is distinguished by this—that it has simplified class antagonisms. Here and more, society is splitting up into two great hostile camps, into two great and directly opposed classes: bourgeoisie and proletariat.—Marx.

Greet Jailed Workers.
During the entire strike, the American Federation of Labor, through its fake "Food Council," engaged in active scabbing.

The meeting also sent a message of greeting and expression of solidarity to five workers now in prison as a result of their activities during the strike. These workers are Cornelius, Stevenson, Taylor, Blumberg and Rosinari.

Pickets Freed.
Five strikers arrested Thursday for picketing the Ideal Cafeteria, 113 E. 23rd street, were Friday released with suspended sentences. Picketing still continues at this place where the full crew walked out last Tuesday under the leadership of the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Union. Eight policemen are stationed before the place in an effort to terrorize the pickets.

500,000 LOCKED
OUT IN ENGLAND
Cotton Mill Bosses in
Wage Cut Demand

(Continued from Page One)
union heads, have broken down. The employers are determined on a wage reduction, and hint strongly at an open shop drive, to smash the Amalgamated Cotton Weavers, now probably the strongest union in England.

At the meeting last night, Sir Horace Wilson, permanent secretary of the ministry of labor, appeared. Sir Horace spent most of his time chatting gaily with the employers' representatives, in the lobby of an expensive hotel at Manchester.

Build shop committees and draw the more militant members into the Communist Party.

FURNISHED ROOMS
Now is your opportunity to get a room in the magnificent Workers Hotel

Unity Cooperative House
1800 SEVENTH AVENUE
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK
Cor. 110th Street
Tel. Monument 0111

Due to the fact that a number of tenants were compelled to leave the city, we have a number of rooms to rent. No security necessary. Call at our office for further information.

Communist Activities

All units and all members attention!

Main task for the units:

(1) The Greater New York Workers Anti-Imperialist War and Defense Soviet Union Conference has established a permanent body to fight imperialism war. It is the duty of all units to take up the task of fighting anti-war committees in the shops, trade unions and all labor bodies with the object of affiliating them to the conference.

(2) Everything must be speeded up for August 1. Make arrangements to check up every Party comrade on what he is doing for August 1. What arrangements he has made in his shop. "Down Tools Aug. 1, 4 p. m. March to Union Square and Demonstrate" is the slogan.

(3) This week is Gastonia Defense Week. Shut out the defense of the textile workers in the U. S. R. are asked to write to Esperanto Branch, care of Hungarian Workers Home, 330 E. 81st St., N. Y. C. or to the Daily Workers Esperanto Correspondence Department.

(4) Defend the Soviet Union. Fight against the war danger. This is the main task of the Party units.

(5) Discussion in the units on Leninist war tactics and aims of International Red Day.

(6) Prepare the election machinery for putting the Party ticket on the ballot.

(7) Take the preparatory steps for the TUC and the conference on August 29th in preparation for the Cleveland Conference.

(8) Every Party comrade must pay his day's wage for the struggle against the war danger.

DISCUSS TO ALL FRACTIONS IN TRADE UNIONS AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS. (Paternalist, workers' clubs, etc.)

Meet immediately on the war danger, as follows: Prepare for the question of the tasks in relation to the defense of the Soviet Union. Mobilize the masses for a struggle against the war provocations.

Immediate tasks for all New Jersey and up-state New York units in line with a program of work sent out today are:

(1) Get resolutions passed in all workers' organizations for defense of the Soviet Union against the war provocations of the banking government backed by the foreign imperialists. Immediate arrangement of open air meetings on issue.

(2) Immediately send material for special anti-war issue of every shop paper we touch.

(3) Elect committee of three to carry thru other preparations for August 1st. An open air demonstration in every town must be arranged.

(4) Immediate mobilization for Second Metropolitan Trade Union Conference in New York City, August 20th and National Convention in Cleveland August 21st.

(5) Arrange house-to-house collections and at least one day for Gastonia Defense before July 29th. DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

STRIKE IN BUDAPEST.
VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

BROOKLYN

Section 6 Meets.
A membership meeting of the section will be held today, 6:30 p. m. at 56 Manhattan Ave.

Labor and Fraternal
Organizations

W. I. R. Wants Chauffeur.
A chauffeur is wanted to drive a Workers International Relief car. Phone Mott Haven 5654, asking for Louis A. Baum.

MANHATTAN

To Esperanto Students.
Workers understanding Esperanto or who are interested in learning it and want direct correspondence with workers in the U. S. R. are asked to write to Esperanto Branch, care of Hungarian Workers Home, 330 E. 81st St., N. Y. C. or to the Daily Workers Esperanto Correspondence Department.

Two Seamen Are
Badly Clubbed

2,000 Assemble Before
Vicious "Institute"

(Continued from Page One)
unemployment and hunger, it hopes to make spineless, helpless, docile slaves for the ship owners.

"The Seamen's" Institute has robbed us for years, now it wants to murder us!" one speaker was heard to exclaim.

George Mink, secretary of the Marine Workers League, and Sizemore were the main speakers at the meeting outside of the institute.

The International Labor Defense rushed an attorney, Isaac Shorr, to night court to defend the two workers. About 300 seamen from the mass meeting in front of the institute were attending the night court in a body at a late hour last night.

After every revolution marking a progressive phase in the class struggle, the purely repressive character of the State power stands out in bolder and bolder relief.—Marx.

Comrade
Frances Pilat
MIDWIFE

351 E. 77th St., New York, N. Y.
Tel. Rhineland 2916

Phone: LEHIGH 6382
International Barber Shop

W. W. SALLA, Prop.
2016 Second Avenue, New York
(bet. 103rd & 104th Sts.)
Ladies Bobs Our Specialty
Private Beauty Parlor

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—It is reported from Budapest that all the workers of the large-scale engineering works in Budapest went on a 24-hour protest strike. The reason for the strike is that the employers wished to send forms abroad in order to have casting work done there at cheaper prices.

HIRED GORILLAS OF I.L.G.W. SHOOT UP CLOAK SHOP

Big Dress Mass Meet
Tomorrow Night

(Continued from Page One)
up severely. Then they began shooting wildly about the shop and finally wound up their activities by slugging the foreman and several others of the employers' lieutenants.

Three Arrested.
Before they were able to make their escape three of the gangsters were arrested. One of them was later identified as "Little Frenchie," a notorious underworld character and long in the employ of the I. L. G. W. and the "Joint Council," the company union of the fur manufacturers.

Dress Mass Meet Tomorrow.
The second big mass meeting since the official announcement of the organization drive among the dressmakers will take place tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave. The meeting, called by the Industrial Union, will take up a series of proposals made by the Joint Board for organizing thousands of dressmakers. At the meeting the workers will be expected to consider various recommendations for conducting the campaign. Leaders of the organization will speak, it is announced.

Work among the dressmakers has been progressing rapidly since the last successful strike under the leadership of the Industrial Union.

Patronize
No-Tip Barber Shops

26-28 UNION SQUARE
(1 flight up)
2700 BRONX P. K. EAST
(corner Allerton Ave.)

Cooperators! PATRONIZE
BERGMAN BROS.

Your Nearest Stationery Store
Cigars, Cigarettes, Candy, Toys
649 Allerton Ave.
BRONX, N. Y.
Telephone: Olliville 9081-2-8791-2

Patronize
FRED SPITZ, Inc.

FLORIST
NOW AT 31 SECOND AVENUE
(bet. 1st & 2nd Sts.)
Flowers for All Occasions
15% REDUCTION TO READERS
OF THE DAILY WORKER

Patronize
SAM LESSER

Ladies' and Gents' Tailor
1815 - 7th Ave. New York
Between 10th and 11th Sts.
Next to Unity Co-operative House

MEET YOUR FRIENDS at
Messinger's Vegetarian
and Dairy Restaurant

1763 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.
Right off 174th St. Subway Station

RATIONAL
Vegetarian
RESTAURANT

199 SECOND AVENUE
bet. 12th and 13th Sts.
Strictly Vegetarian Food

All Comrades Meet at
BRONSTEIN'S
Vegetarian Health
Restaurant

558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

HEALTH FOOD
Vegetarian
RESTAURANT

1600 MADISON AVE.
Phone: University 5865

Phone: Stuyvesant 3816
John's Restaurant

SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHERS
A place with atmosphere
where all radicals meet
302 E. 12th St. New York

Advertise your Union Meetings
here. For information write to
The DAILY WORKER
Advertising Dept.
26-28 Union Sq., New York City

Hotel and Restaurant Workers
Branch of the Amalgamated
Food Workers

133 W. 51st St. Phone Circle 7286
BUSINESS MEETING
held on the first Monday of the
month at 3 p. m.
One industry—one union—join
and fight the common enemy!
Office Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

AMALGAMATED
FOOD WORKERS
Meets 1st Saturday
in the month at 560
Third Avenue,
Bronx, N. Y.
Tel. Jerome 7096
Ask for
Baker's Local 184
Union Label Bread

50,000 Workers Must Come
Saturday (MORNING
NOON AND
N

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

Published by the Comradely Publishing Co., Inc., Daily, except Sunday, at 25-28 Union Square, New York City, N. Y.
Telephone Stuyvesant 1696-7-8. Cable: "DAIWORK."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail (in New York only): \$2.50 three months
\$4.50 six months
\$7.50 a year
By Mail (outside of New York): \$3.00 three months
\$5.50 six months
\$9.00 a year
Address and mail all checks to the Daily Worker, 25-28 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

U. S. War Propaganda Against Soviet Union.

It is not a mere coincidence that in the army maneuvers taking place in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the defending forces should be called "blue" and the attacking forces designated as "red." It is deliberate and part of the malignant agitation and war preparation against the Soviet Union on the part of the imperialists of the world. The maneuvers coincide almost exactly with the anti-Soviet serial running in one of the cheap magazines of the country and entitled "The Red Napoleon." The story is filled with all the atrocious yarns gleaned from the lie factory of the staffs of the imperialist armies in the last war and describes the evacuation and bombardment of New York and other cities.

In the "war game" conducted by the army the invaders landed on the Atlantic Coast, pushed forward to Rancocas Creek where they encountered a "defensive" force of 200,000. In a fierce engagement on a 40-mile front the "United States center" was badly crippled. Mt. Holly and Camp Dix fell into the hands of the "reds." Trenton was annihilated by high explosives from bombing planes. New York and Philadelphia were exposed to attack with the invading forces dividing into two parts—one half to attack each city. But finally, under the leadership of Brig-General Cornelius Vanderbilt, in charge of the 154th Brigade of the New York National Guard, the "destruction" of New York City was averted.

One of the "lessons" derived, according to Major General Richard Hanson Ely, is the necessity for a "defense" corps of 200,000 in the second corps area, over which he has command.

Thus in preparation for imperialist war the jingoes try in the most elaborate fashion to create the illusion of an impending war of defense against "red" forces. Nor is it accidental that these maneuvers take place simultaneously with the drive against the Soviet Union by the Chinese imperialist hirelings.

Certainly the howlings of the jingoes cannot be harmonized with the dirty sermonizing of Secretary of State Stimson and President Hoover when they proclaimed the Kellogg pact as the pacifist achievement of the ages. The pacifist gestures are calculated only to conceal the actual moves toward imperialist war against the Soviet Union.

But while these ambitious war preparations are going on the working class of America that will be called upon to bear the brunt of the war, the working class that is being increasingly exploited and facing wage-cuts, the speed-up, the lengthening of hours and the consequent creation of a permanent army of unemployed, must organize a counter-offensive against the war mongers. The first great mobilization of working class forces against imperialist war and in defense of the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union will take place on August 1st. That day must be the beginning of an extensive drive to organize the unorganized workers in the war industries, the steel mills, the mines, the rapidly growing chemical industry, the transport workers on land and sea. In this connection the Cleveland conference of the Trade Union Educational League to be held August 31 for the purpose of creating a trade union center to coordinate the work of the left forces is on the order of the day.

The answer to the war maneuvers is: Forward! To August 1st, and the fight against imperialist war and the defense of the Soviet Union!

Down with the imperialist war mongers!

Responsibility for "Riots" at Union Square and Astor Place.

In a stupid, vicious article in Saturday's New York Evening Post, a certain scribbler who calls himself Cedric Worth tries to slander the Soviet Union by charging that organized rioting by the representatives of the Soviet embassy in Peking evoked the infamous raid in 1927.

It is useless here to again expose the fact that the Peking raid was a part of the general imperialist campaign of provocation against the workers' and peasants' republics of the Soviet Union. The forgeries, the crude lies accompanying that raid are too well known to need recounting.

Most amusing, though, is the attempt of the Post's staff writer to draw an analogy between the Peking raid and recent local mass demonstrations in New York City. Here is one of Mr. Worth's gems of wisdom:

"There were riots in Peking, well organized riots, such as those that took place at Union Square on the day of the police parade or the small demonstration before the Chinese consulate in Astor Place the other day. They were not spontaneous disorders, but carefully led uprisings."

In his efforts to vilify the Soviet Union the Post writer makes himself ridiculous. He blames the Soviet embassy for the Chinese demonstrations and risings which he calls "riots." But there is no Soviet embassy in the United States. Whom then does he blame for the New York "riots"?

There is only one comparison made by the Post that is accurate—that is the charge that Communist risings and demonstrations are carefully led. The fact that they occur in countries without Soviet embassies is alone evidence of the fact that Soviet ambassadors are not the organizers of such demonstrations.

But then capitalist newspapers are not expected to tell the truth about the Soviet Union. It is their job to aid the imperialist war-mongers in the drive against the Soviet Union.

The masses of New York and of every other important center in the United States will reply to such lies by participating in the worldwide strikes and demonstrations on August 1st against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

Smash the Police Permit System!

Ever since the world war there has been maintained in many cities in the United States a system of police censorship of meetings. Philadelphia is one of the worst examples of this sort of thing. Friday evening's police raid on a meeting of the Workers' International Relief in that city, called on behalf of the Gastonia victims facing trials for murder today, was the latest of a series. It so happened that a number of

"THE COURT IS CALLED"



Chemical Warfare, the Chemical Kings and Their Social-Democratic Tools

By the Chemical Workers International Propaganda Committee of the Red International of Labor Unions.

1. Fifteen Years Ago, and Today.

In preparations for International Red Day the Communist Parties and the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement have given particular attention to the section of the proletariat employed in the chemical industry. At this time there can be no doubt whatever as to the role the chemical industry of the capitalist countries is playing in the present feverish race in armaments. Chemical warfare will undoubtedly be the fundamental form of fighting in the coming imperialist war.

The gas attacks we have all heard of which occurred at Ypres on the Western front and on the Skerwitz sector on the Eastern front in 1915, and the subsequent development of chemical warfare from 1915 to 1918 will appear but a mere pitiful rehearsal compared with what imperialism is getting ready to let loose in the coming war.

But what, strictly speaking, was the chemical industry at that time, the source from which the means were drawn for the mass destruction of these thousands of men? In 1913 Germany produced 121,000 tons of nitrogen, the basic product necessary for the manufacture of explosives. Germany's output represented nearly 16 per cent of the world's production. It is true that during the war itself German imperialism rapidly built huge works for the manufacture of nitrogen (Leuna Works), but the output of even those war days cannot be compared in any way with the production of post-war years and especially of the present moment. In 1925 Germany's output of nitrogen had climbed up to 600,000 tons, and in 1929 it is expected to reach 900,000 tons.

It has long been known that the Leuna Works alone will be able to throw nearly half a million tons of nitrogen upon the market in the immediate future. This is under "normal" conditions and no doubt without any particular straining of the machinery of production, and without any great call for nitrogen from the military machine. The dye industry is the source for the production of asphyxiating and poison gases. Up to the war it was Germany likewise who held the absolute monopoly in this industry. The war im-

more or less prominent people, among them the daughter of a former governor of the state, were taken in the police raid.

The capitalist press, that as a general policy, applauds every attack on the workers, waxed indignant that the daughter of a governor should be thrown into jail. The superintendent of police, Mills, tried to cover his retreat by placing the blame on subordinates, claiming they had exceeded their authority. This is nothing more than plain hypocrisy. Mills, himself, over a period of years, has persistently subjected to arrest and imprisonment working class speakers for holding meetings without a permit. Had it not been for the presence in the audience of people of the upper strata of Philadelphia society the workers present would have been kept in jail and Mills would have commended his underlings for their acts as he usually does.

This case serves to emphasize the necessity of working class organizations waging a fight to abolish the system of police censorship of meetings. This policy of pleading with such people as Superintendent of Police Mills or any other such official for a permit to hold a meeting in a hall, or anywhere else for that matter, must be abandoned, and a determined fight put up to hold meetings without police censorship or interference. Workers everywhere should defy the police permit system and fight to destroy it.

elled the Allies feverishly to develop their "national" industries manufacturing dyes. In the U. S. A., in Britain and in France huge works sprang up, literally overnight, for the purpose of supplying the imperialist armies with poison gases of home origin. According to incomplete data, the manufacture of dyes was more than quadrupled in the U. S. A. in the period from 1914 to 1925; while much the same development took place in Britain; output doubling in France.

The production of artificial silk has developed by leaps and bounds. In the U. S. A. "rayon" production has increased 48 times (from 700 to 33,500 tons), from 1923 to 1927; in Italy 116 times (from 150 to 17,500 tons); in Germany the increase was only from 3,500 to 18,000 tons; in Britain from 3,000 to 17,300 tons; in France from 1,500 tons to 11,000 tons.

That is how the chief branches in the chemical industry have developed. The figures given are quite sufficient to enable anyone to realize the COLOSSAL POTENTIALITIES IN THE PRODUCTION OF CHEMICALS FOR WAR USE inherent in the chemical industry today. These figures give us a plain and direct answer as to what "operations," to use Ludendorff's phrase, humanity is preparing to what 15 years after the beginning of the last imperialist war, all these preparations being carried on under the innocent screen of "peace time" chemical production.

2. What the League Specialists Admit: In 24 Hours.

In what measure are the different branches of the chemical industry adapted to the change over to the production of the means of chemical warfare? Of the total chemical industry 99 per cent of the plants have been adapted to these ends. These are the actual facts of the case and cannot be doubted in the slightest. The chemical industry may be transferred to war production within anything from 12 to 24 hours, at most a few days, and in very rare cases a few weeks. In its time what is known as the War Commission of the League of Nations gave an extensive answer to the following three questions: (1)

Can plants normally and legally used for the production of chemical products be rapidly reorganized for the manufacture of poison gases? (2) How long would such reorganization take? (3) Are there any means capable of preventing the use of factories producing chemical products for the manufacture of poison gases? This last question smacks of a fiendish glee and has more than a pinch of satire behind it. Of course, only simpletons could expect anything like an open and true answer to any of these questions from an institution created by the imperialists themselves, but what replies are given are worth noting. Imperialism's experts (which included Frossard, himself Director of the Kuhlmann Concern, the biggest French chemical combine), were compelled to admit that: (1) factories "normally and legally used" for the production of chemical products can be adapted for the manufacture of poison gases IMMEDIATELY or "more or less speedily"; and (2) that it is impossible "to prevent the production of poison gases being manufactured at the present time by the chemical industry."

Where, in modern capitalist chemical plants, does "peaceful" production stop and where begins the production of the most terrible means of chemical destruction that Science knows?

The fact cannot be disputed, for instance, that the German Leuna-Nitrogen Combine with its 28,000 to 25,000 workers or the big British nitrogen combine being built in Billingham WILL BE TRANSFORMED, THE DAY AFTER WAR IS DECLARED, INTO GIANTWORKS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF EXPLOSIVES AND PROBABLY OF CERTAIN POISON GASES AS WELL. The manufacture of nitrogen from the atmosphere by employing the Haber-Bosch method or the electric arc method opens what are truly boundless possibilities for the imperialists in the way of manufacturing ammonia (nitrogen plus hydrogen). The mass production of ammonia, in turn, furnishes the key for the solution of a most important problem: that of obtaining ammoniac acid (by acidizing ammonia), in huge quantities. Ammoniac acid is essential for the production of explosives and various poisonous products. That is the evolution that has been taken in the production of the most terrible chemical means of warfare that can be produced in nitrogen manufacturing plants. This change over requires no special supplementary expenditure on the replacement of machinery, installation, etc., with the introduction of methods for obtaining artificial nitrogen, the dependents of the imperialists upon Chilean saltpetre which was, prior to the war, the main raw material for the production of Nitrogen. Britain, France, Germany, and other countries have by this means completely freed themselves from the need for importing this saltpetre and thus from dependents upon the U. S. imperialists who hold the chief mines in Chile.

3. From Nitrogen to Explosive.

In peace time the nitrogen industry is the almost sole supplier of artificial fertilizers. The output of this fertilizer already far exceeds the demand. Yet there is not a single capitalist country where there are

not new nitrogen producing plants being built in greater number from year to year and where the military estimates do not provide for huge subsidies to the nitrogen industry. This applies equally to Britain and France as well as their agents in the East, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Finland, and other countries (as witness the construction of new plants in Chorzow in Poland; the construction of plants in Czechoslovakia and the other countries).

On this head it is interesting to read what Alfred Mond, the King of Britain's chemical industry, has to say regarding the plant being built in Billingham. He says: In a very short time we have created not only plants but an entire factory town under the skilful direction of Colonel Pollit. We have, as far as explosives are concerned, safeguarded Britain against the terrible danger to which she was exposed in the last war, and forever enabled her to maintain her position on the fields of battle.

Coming now to the manufacture of dyes, one may well ask where the production of the thousands of tons of innocent dyes and kindred substances in such wide use in peace time finish and where the production of deadly gases begins.

During the war the big German combine for the production of dyes in Leverkusen was adapted to the mass production of trinitrotoluol, the base for the production of explosives. TNT, as trinitrotoluol is popularly called, is obtained as a result of the treatment of toluol with nitrogen acid. In peace time toluol is indispensable for the manufacture of various kinds of dyes. Carbolite acid, benzol and other substances serve for the production of dyes and at the same time furnish the necessary basis for the production of such poison gases as chlorpiperine and other gases. Aniline dyes, which are widely used, are so produced that without any great changes the process of manufacture can be altered to turn out such poison gases as diphenylchlorarsene.

An innocent substance like chlorine which is used to be produced at the time simply from evaporated salts is now produced from caustic soda. At the same time chlorine has now become the basis for the production of a huge number of poison and asphyxiating gases all used in the 1914-18 war. From chlorine combinations there is obtained that most terrible of gases known as yph rite (dichloroethylglycidie), which possesses no smell and can deal death to living beings or create running sores on the flesh which take a long time to heal, besides which it can produce temporary blindness and produce a number of difficult complications in the human organism that only pass several days later.

Cellulose factories have a direct connection in regard to the production of nitro-cellulose, the most important constituent part in the production of explosives. Without alcohol it is impossible to conceive of the development of the explosives industry. And do the millions of consumers of sugar know that the sugar industry using beet as raw material can be transformed the day after war is declared into an industry for the manufacture of glycerine used for the production of

not new nitrogen producing plants being built in greater number from year to year and where the military estimates do not provide for huge subsidies to the nitrogen industry. This applies equally to Britain and France as well as their agents in the East, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Finland, and other countries (as witness the construction of new plants in Chorzow in Poland; the construction of plants in Czechoslovakia and the other countries).

On this head it is interesting to read what Alfred Mond, the King of Britain's chemical industry, has to say regarding the plant being built in Billingham. He says: In a very short time we have created not only plants but an entire factory town under the skilful direction of Colonel Pollit. We have, as far as explosives are concerned, safeguarded Britain against the terrible danger to which she was exposed in the last war, and forever enabled her to maintain her position on the fields of battle.

4. Women's Dyes Become Poison Gases.

Coming now to the manufacture of dyes, one may well ask where the production of the thousands of tons of innocent dyes and kindred substances in such wide use in peace time finish and where the production of deadly gases begins.

During the war the big German combine for the production of dyes in Leverkusen was adapted to the mass production of trinitrotoluol, the base for the production of explosives. TNT, as trinitrotoluol is popularly called, is obtained as a result of the treatment of toluol with nitrogen acid. In peace time toluol is indispensable for the manufacture of various kinds of dyes. Carbolite acid, benzol and other substances serve for the production of dyes and at the same time furnish the necessary basis for the production of such poison gases as chlorpiperine and other gases. Aniline dyes, which are widely used, are so produced that without any great changes the process of manufacture can be altered to turn out such poison gases as diphenylchlorarsene.

An innocent substance like chlorine which is used to be produced at the time simply from evaporated salts is now produced from caustic soda. At the same time chlorine has now become the basis for the production of a huge number of poison and asphyxiating gases all used in the 1914-18 war. From chlorine combinations there is obtained that most terrible of gases known as yph rite (dichloroethylglycidie), which possesses no smell and can deal death to living beings or create running sores on the flesh which take a long time to heal, besides which it can produce temporary blindness and produce a number of difficult complications in the human organism that only pass several days later.

Cellulose factories have a direct connection in regard to the production of nitro-cellulose, the most important constituent part in the production of explosives. Without alcohol it is impossible to conceive of the development of the explosives industry. And do the millions of consumers of sugar know that the sugar industry using beet as raw material can be transformed the day after war is declared into an industry for the manufacture of glycerine used for the production of

CEMENT By FEODOR GLADKOV

Translated by A. S. Arthur and C. Ashleigh
All Rights Reserved—International Publishers, N. Y.

Gleb Chumala, Red Army Commissar, returns to his home on the Black Sea after the Civil Wars to find the great cement works, where he had formerly worked, in ruins and the life of the town disorganized.

Under the direction of Gleb and with the support of Badin, chairman of the District Executive of the Soviet, a man of commanding personality, the reconstruction of the factory is started. One of the most faithful Communist Party workers is Serge, a different young intellectual.

Polia Mekhova, secretary of the women's section of the Party, is greatly downcast by the difficulties attendant upon the introduction of the New Economic Policy.

In pain and terror, Polia went to the Party Committee, all the time pursued by this trembling hoarse voice, amidst the groans and the stinking bodies and the pitiable squalors of the babies.

"Hunger! Hunger!"
And afterwards, every day, one saw these famished peasants, whole families or individuals, with sheep-like faces, coarse clothes and bare shoes, leading or carrying children, and groaning in their weak stammering voices through the streets:

"Help the starving. . . Brothers! Help us! Hunger!"

At night Polia was tormented by nightmare and could not sleep for hours. And at these times she heard that which she also heard during the day, distinctly, irritatingly, tormentingly: the string orchestra playing, distant and appealing; the dice rattling; and under the window in the street, dull voices complaining, crying:

"Help. . . Brothers. . . Starving. . ."

She would spring from her bed and rush barefooted and with beating heart to the window and look out into the night. Silence, darkness, solitude. She listened and then again returned to the warm closeness of her bed. She would fall asleep. Then wake again from some strange disquieting shock. Again the distant violins, the rattling of the dice, laughter—and the heart-breaking entreaty and the crying of babies.

ON one of those sultry sleepless nights there happened that which she had long been expecting as inevitable.

Somewhere in the corridor a door opened, releasing a din of voices and laughter. The voices resounded down the corridor, mingling with indistinct shouts.

Again the door opened suddenly and the uproar arose; then the voices and steps passed out into the quietness of the night. Far away there was a melodious tinkling and phantom violins played softly in the night. She understood: it was only the sad vibration of the telephone wires outside her window.

"Brothers. . . Have pity. . . Help. . . Hunger!"

She could not sleep.

The songs of the working masses. Masses passing in whirlpool and torrent, red faces, red flags, the Red Guard in a glittering rain of bayonets. . . Comrade Lenin on the Red Square in Moscow. . . From far one could see his teeth glisten, his chin protruded, and he flung out his arms—calling on the people—with the fingers apart; how under his cap his face was set. It seemed he was laughing. Nothing remained in the memory except these beckoning hands, the white glimmer of his teeth and his lined cheeks. How long ago! Like a dream, like vague images of early childhood. The northeast wind was sweeping the dust along the streets. . . Dust and ashes. . . Why was there no dust before, why are the burning days and nights now choked with ashes?

In Serge's room there was also silence, hardly stirred by the rustling of paper. From time to time there were steps as of one who paced his room in thought. Good Serge; he too was not sleeping. He measured his sleeplessness by the number of pages read.

SOMEONE knocked at the door gently—she did not know who.

"Who is there?"
Badin's voice; and by its sound it seemed that he was smiling.

"Polia, little Polia, are you asleep? Dress and come out for a moment—we have some work to do."

"I can't, Badin. Wait till tomorrow."

"Impossible, Polia. Get up and come out."

His voice became obstinately insistent. The latch clicked and the door opened. A dim light shone in from the empty corridor. What was this? How did it happen that she had forgotten to lock the door that night? Then she saw Badin. He looked unusual: half of him was white, half black.

"Well, it's better like this. You are a little bit difficult."

He shut the door and turned the key. Again the walls disappeared in the darkness which had become limitless. And in this dense unbearable shadow, he moved towards her—inescapable, inevitable.

She held out her hands in terror, breathless, and whispered uncomprehendingly.

"What do you want, Badin? What do you want?"

"She had not time even to lower her hands. With his frightful weight he fell on to the bed, pressing her to the pillows."

"Be quiet, little Polia. . . Be quiet, quiet. . ."

She was suffocated beneath the intolerable weight of this perspiring flesh and the dizzy odor of alcohol. She did not resist, crushed in the shadows; she could not resist: how could she when this was inevitable and unalterable?

SHE did not notice when Badin went away. The dark gulf seemed to be revolving, growling, and filled with sparks. Somewhere far away, a great crowd howled and roared like thunder. Yes, this was the north-east wind. This was neither rain nor thunder; it was the north-east wind. Now the sky was dry and transparent, decked with stars in dazzling colored clusters.

Had Badin been there or not? Perhaps this was the usual nightmare. Everyone knows that nightmares seem as real as life. Isn't that why they are so dreadful and disturb the soul? Had Badin been there—or not?

She lay motionless on the couch, all naked and crushed. Her chemise was pressed like a damp bundle above her breasts and smelt of sweat and of another nauseating odor which she had never known before. For a long time she could not sense her own body, as though she were only a head with no body. Everywhere was void and infinity: the black gulf. Only her head lived, swimming in the unendurable darkness. And out in the darkness was this crashing thunder and the howling of the storm. It was so nice and peaceful: and nothing existed any longer, and time had ceased.

She heard Serge's step approach her door and then stop. Why did Serge approach her door? Polia heard the steps and her heart beat quickly; suddenly her blood began to rush through the veins and she was convulsed with wild screams. Her body hurt dully. Badin! Yes, his door was in her wall, by her head. He had come and gone. Now there was no terror—there was nothing. And deep down in her heart there was a trembling and a shuddering, and her throat was clutched by hot pain.

(To Be Continued.)

that terrible compound nitro-glycerine? Just as successfully can cereals, by undergoing a special process of fermentation, be made into a means of producing alcohol and hydrogen in huge quantities, the latter chemical, as we have already said, being most important for the production of ammonia.

We have already dealt with the extensive potentialities of the chemical industry in regard to the production of artificial silk, lignite (produced at the Leuna Works and elsewhere), with the military importance of the rubber industry, the production of cinematographic film lengths which are made of celluloid, the production of sulphur acid, etc. The uses to which artificial silk may be put for military pur-

poses have not been studied in full. On the one hand, this industry opens up the greatest possibilities in the way of supplying the imperialist armies on a mass scale with a cheap textile material. On the other hand, there is no doubt whatever that the production of viscose, acetate, and other silks opens up enormous possibilities for the production of dynamite.

—OSCAR, Secretary, International Chemical Workers' Committee for Propaganda and Action.

"The statistical data given here is excerpted from M. Rubinstein's 'The War of the Future' which is now preparing for the press."